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1885

Kapiolani Girls' Home, Honolulu

Dedication

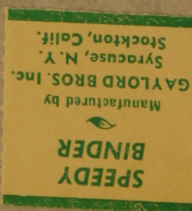
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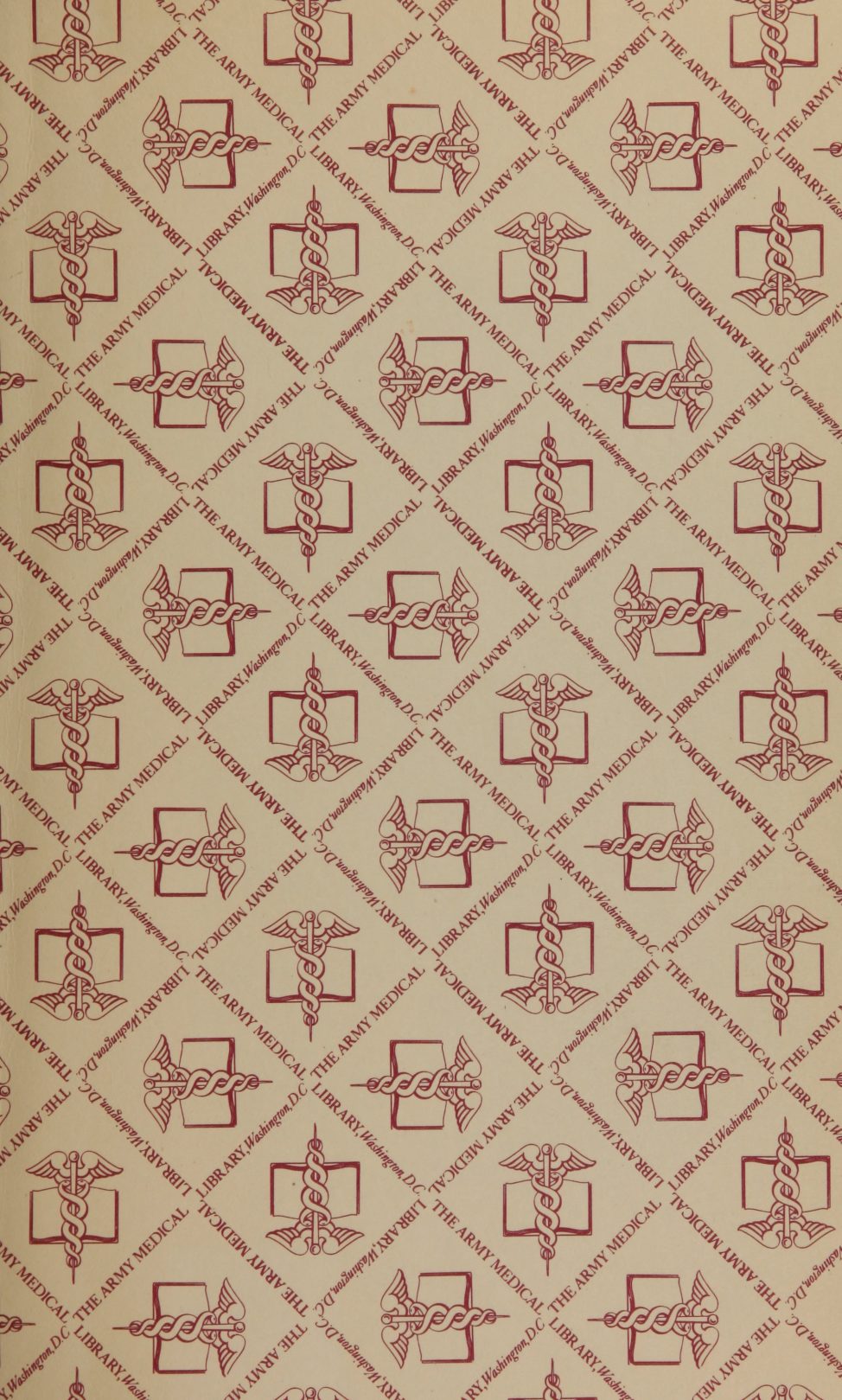
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Kapiolani Girls' Home, Honolulu

INDEXED

DEDICATION OF

The Kapiolani Home

FOR GIRLS, THE OFFSPRING OF LEPER PARENTS, AT KAKAAKO, OAHU,
BY THEIR MAJESTIES KING KALAKAUA AND QUEEN KAPIOLANI.

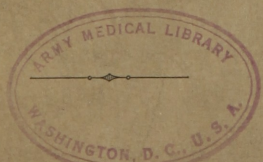
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DESCRIPTION OF

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The Leper Settlement

ON THE ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.



HONOLULU, 1885.

DEDICATION

OF THE

KAPIOLANI HOME

*DEVOTED TO THE CARE OF GIRLS, THE CHILDREN
OF LEPROUS PARENTS, NOT YET CONFIRMED
AS LEPERS, AND OTHERS SUSPECTED
OF THE DISEASE.*

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 9, 1885.

Advertiser Steam Print, Honolulu, H. I.

Annex

WC-

335

Kind

1885

DEDICATION OF THE
KAPIOLANI HOME.

EXERCISES COMMENCING AT 11 A. M.,
NOVEMBER 9, 1885.

HAWAIIAN ANTHEM—ROYAL HAWAIIAN BAND.

- 1—Prayer.....*By His Lordship the Bishop of Olba*
- 2—Song: E Ola ka Moi, (Long Live the King,)....*By Leper Children, accompanied by the Royal Hawaiian Band*
- 3—Address.....*By His Ex. W. M. Gibson, President of the Board of Health*
- 4—Song: Hoe a Mau, (tune: Pull for the Shore)...*By Leper Children, accompanied by the Royal Hawaiian Band*
- 5—Presentation....*To Queen Kapiolani, as Lady Patroness, of the Keys of the Home, when Her Majesty will declare the institution opened*
- 6—Delivery of Keys.....*By Her Majesty, to the Reverend Mother Superior of Franciscan Sisters*

- 7—Hymn: The Hawaiian Lepers' Hymn . . . *Hawaiian version composed by His Majesty the King, arranged to music by Prof. H. Berger, and sung by Leper Children, accompanied by the Royal Hawaiian Band*

HAWAIIAN LEPERS' HYMN

1
Kou lima Mana mau
Na eha i kau mai;
Maluna o makou na ike,
Kona huhu, me ke aloha.

2
Karisto! ke Keiki mau,
Aloha i na Lepera,
Hoopa i na lima, na ino nei,
Hoola i na palaho.

3
Ma kona Noho Alii,
Ua ike maluna ae,
Eha ka naau a hoouna mai
I kona Elele Aloha.

4
Kipa mai na Virigini,
Hoike ko Iesu aloha
Hooluolu na naau,
Ke aloha mai ka Lani.

5
Na aloha mai luna mai
E ola nei makou;
E ikaika ka manaolana
Ko ka Lani wahi maha mau.

6
Na Moi, na Alii pu,
Me ka Lahui a pau;
Hoohalike, hoolana ae,
Hookahi puuwai aloha.

1
The Almighty's chastening hand,
A sore affliction sends;
But trusting still we feel
His wrath with mercy blends.

2
The Christ:—His blessed Son
The Lepers' woe did feel:
He touched the unclean sores
Th' incurable did heal.

3
Ascended to His Throne
He sees us from above.
Feels for our woe and sends
His Messengers of Love.

4
They come—Good Sisters come,
Their love for Christ to prove.
And soothe our stricken hearts
With Heaven's divinest Love.

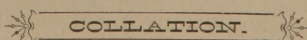
5
These mercies from on High
With which our lot is blest,
Make strong in us the hope
Of Heaven's eternal rest.

6
Our King and Queen and Chiefs:—
Hawaiians everywhere;
Unite with loving hearts
In this our hope and prayer.

- 8—Address to their Majesties . . . *By Rev. J. Kaaua, an inmate of the Branch Hospital*

- 9—Hymn: Home Maikai, (Home Sweet Home) . . . *Sung by Leper Children, accompanied by the Royal Hawaiian Band*

HAWAII PONOI, (HAWAIIAN ANTHEM.)



COLLATION.



THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

THE formal dedication of the KAPIOLANI HOME took place on Monday, Nov. 9th, 1885, being the anniversary of the landing of the Franciscan Sisters of Charity in Honolulu.

Eleven o'clock was the time fixed for commencing the ceremonies of the day, and shortly before that hour numerous carriages with ladies and gentlemen were driven across the road from the Immigration Depot to the Home. The greatest interest seemed to be taken in the events of the day by the natives who reside along the line of road. The rain of the previous night had laid the dust, and the day was delightfully fresh and cool, with a strong trade wind blowing. The Queen's Own Volunteers, commanded by Captain W. F. O'Connor, acted as a guard of honour; and Colonel E. W. Purvis, Vice Chamberlain, received the guests. A company of leper children occupied seats under the temporary awning erected for their accommodation in the yard of the Home, the Royal Hawaiian Band occupying the town side of the same structure. The children were clean and neatly dressed, and appeared to be in vigorous health. There was hardly anything visible to the eye to suggest an unpleasant thought, but much

to encourage hope and kindly pleasure in the hearts of the promoters and patrons of the Kapiolani Home.

The Royal Standard was unfurled from a flag-staff inside the grounds of the Home, as, promptly at 11 o'clock, their Majesties the King and Queen, accompanied by other members of the Royal Family, drove up to the enclosure and were received by the Vice-Chamberlain, the Queens Own saluting in a soldier-like manner. The President of the Board of Health, His Excellency W. M. Gibson; the Honorable A. S. Cleghorn; His Excellency Paul Neumann, Attorney-General; and the Honorable Colonel Iaukea members of the Board, who had previously arrived, received their Majesties at the entrance to the large school-room where the opening ceremonies were to take place, the Royal Anthem being played by the band.

The room was tastefully decorated with palms, evergreen wreaths and flowers. A large picture of Queen Kapiolani, presented to the Home by His Excellency Mr. Gibson, was hung in the centre of the room, surrounded by wreaths. Underneath this picture a beautiful blue satin banner, having a cross and the letters K. H. worked in gold upon it, presented by Mrs. Hayselden, (daughter of Mr. Gibson) was suspended. On either side of the picture was a vase of flowers. The sides and corners of the room were similarly decorated, as was also the veranda at the main entrance. Among those present were the following: Their Majesties the King and Queen, Her Royal Highness Princess Liliuokalani, Her Royal Highness Princess Likelike, Her Royal Highness Kaiulani, Her Excellency the Governess of Hawaii, Honorable A. S. Cleghorn, His Excellency Walter M. Gibson, Minister of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Paul Neuman, Attorney-General, and Mrs. Neuman; Mrs. C. T. Gulick, Mrs. J. M. Kapena and Miss Kapena, His Excellency George W. Merrill, United States Minister Resident, and Mrs. Merrill; Colonel C. H. Judd, His Majesty's Chamberlain; the Right Reverend the Bishop of Honolulu, and Mrs. Willis; the Right Reverend the Bishop of Olba, Mr. Justice McCully, Mr. Fred. H. Hayselden and Mrs. Hayselden, Mr. J. Nakamura,

Japanese Consul; Reverend George Wallace, Reverend C. E. Groser and Mrs. Groser, Fathers Leonor, Clement and Sylvester, Reverend J. A. Cruzan, Reverend J. Waiamau, Honorable H. M. Whitney and Mrs. Whitney, the Marshal of the Kingdom, Mr. J. H. Soper and Mrs. Soper; Honorable W. J. Smith, Honorable W. C. Parke and Miss Parke, Colonel the Honorable C. P. Iaukea, Majors Antone Rosa and J. D. Holt, Jr., of the Governor's Staff; Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Captain and Mrs. Tripp, Mr. J. D. Strong and Mrs. Strong, Doctors E. Arning, M. Goto and E. C. Webb; Professor W. D. Alexander, Honorable J. Keau, Mother Superior Marianne and six Sisters, Miss Gardiner, Mrs. Ailau, Mrs. J. A. Hopper and Miss Hopper, Mrs. J. M. Damon, Mrs. A. T. Atkinson, Miss von Holt, Messrs. S. M. Damon, F. W. Damon, Colonel Mark P. Robinson, W. W. Hall, Honorable R. H. Baker, J. M. Poepoe and wife, J. Wahineaua and wife, J. W. Naukana and daughter, J. S. Kekukahiko, B. Kaaua, H. Kaumialii, L. Naauao, Pekelo, J. P. Hanaaumoe, J. S. Kapolena, A. P. Kalaukoa, T. Heu, D. W. Pua, J. Akina, J. Kanui and others.

It may be mentioned in this place that, as a delicate compliment to the Kapiolani Home, which was to be opened formally by Her Majesty, the King and Queen, His Excellency W. M. Gibson, and Colonel Judd, the King's Chamberlain, wore the Star of the Order of Kapiolani. His Excellency Mr. Gibson also wore the Star and Ribbon of Pius the Ninth. The Bishop of Olba and Father Leonor likewise wore their decorations, of the Royal orders of Kalakaua and the Crown of Hawaii.

The Bishop of Olba read the dedication prayer in Hawaiian, after which the children sang the song "Long Live the King" in the Hawaiian language, accompanied by the band.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

HIS Excellency Mr. Gibson, the President of the Board of Health, then delivered an address in the Hawaiian language, after which he spoke in English as follows:

Your Majesties, Your Royal Highnesses, My Lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen—The memorable occasion which unites us to-day not only marks another day's advance in the onward march of the Hawaiian Kingdom on the highway of humanity and civilization, but records in a notable manner in the dedication of this building, an anniversary which should ever be remembered by the Hawaiian nation with deep interest and grateful hearts. I allude to the coming of the Sisters of Charity on November 8, 1883, to assist in caring for and nursing the lepers, and other sufferers among our people. As the 8th of this year fell upon a Sunday, we were constrained to arrange for the dedication on this day, the 9th, instead of upon the actual anniversary. Let me briefly narrate the history of the benevolent mission of the Sisters among us, for it would seem to be peculiarly appropriate upon this doubly interesting occasion. It had been felt for some few years previous to their coming that many sick among us were afflicted with a disease so peculiarly objectionable in its character and

conditions that to cope with it, with any possibilities of relief, it was not alone sufficient to be provided with skilled physicians and remedies, but with experienced and devoted nurses—especially women, endowed with that rare devotion to the cause of the sick and suffering that arises solely from the highest inspiration of Christian charity. The hope was entertained that possibly some of those self-sacrificing religious women, who had devoted their lives to the care of the lepers in such institutions as that at Tracadie in Canada, might be induced to exercise their great charity in these Islands. In furtherance of the realization of this hope, I had the honor to address the Bishop of Olba a letter, dated January 4, 1883, in which I informed His Lordship that the care of the sick poor of this Kingdom had most earnestly enlisted the sympathies of Their Majesties the King and Queen and awakened the solicitude of the Government, that they appreciated the necessity for trained and faithful nurses, and felt that nowhere could such invaluable assistance be obtained so readily as among the ranks of those blessed Sisterhoods of Charity, who have, in various parts of the earth devoted themselves to the care of the sick, and I concluded with these words:

“My Lord, as I am aware that eminent institutions of charity, such as I have referred to, and which this country needs, abound in the Catholic Church; and as I feel assured that your representation would be all influential, I make an appeal, and offer an invitation through you to Sisters of Charity of your Church to come to the help of the sick of this country; and I doubt not I may proffer to them in advance the profound obligation and gracious recognition of Their Majesties, the thanks of His Majesty’s Government, and the blessings of the Hawaiian people.”

The Bishop responded promptly and favorably. The Rev. Father P. Leonor was designated as the agent to go forth on a mission to seek the much needed help; and His Majesty gave to the Rev. Father a Royal Commission to assist him in his quest. After arduous, and for a long time baffling endeavors in his many applications to the various religious orders in the

United States, he found at last, after petitioning over fifty different religious Sisterhoods, a favorable hearing at the Franciscan Convent of Saint Anthony, in the city of Syracuse, in the State of New York. At this Convent the question of the great mission of charity to care for the lepers of the Hawaiian Islands was discussed and deliberated in a solemn Chapter of the Sisterhood, and I am happy to say as a result of the representation made, and of the noble enthusiasm awakened, that no less than twenty-four volunteers among the Sisters offered themselves as willing and anxious to go forth and help the hopeless sufferers in the far distant Isles of the Pacific. Of this number six were selected as a pioneer band, and accompanied by the Mother Superior of the Convent, Sister Marianne, arrived in Honolulu on November 8th, A. D. 1883, by the steamship *Mariposa*. This little band of heroic and faithful women divided its forces, the Mother Superior and three of the Sisters taking their post of watchful duty and unremitting toil at this Hospital, and the three other Sisters going to the Malulani Hospital established at Wailuku. An additional recruit of four Sisters from the Convent at Syracuse arrived here on the 22d day of April, 1884, per steamship *Alameda*. Shall I speak in praise of the work done by the Sisters? I think not. Mere praise for such work as theirs would be entirely out of place, but I will say that they have won the hearts of our sufferers whom they care for; and in return let us revere them in our memories and never forget the coming of this American mission of charity and the "Landing of the Sisters" Day.

Another anniversary in connection with our sad national calamity is rapidly approaching, for it is now within a few weeks of twenty years, since this little State was first called upon to gird up her loins and do battle with the most gigantic, and supposed to be incurable, malady that has followed the birth of man—a disease that was eating away the very vitals of a once numerous people, and one the nature of which continues to baffle the researches of the most learned and persevering of physicians in all parts of the civilized world. Leprosy may be said to

have first struck this nation about thirty years ago, or, at least, it had not attracted the attention of medical men at an earlier period. As soon as the disastrous effects of the disease were manifest among the people, the Hawaiian Government, in a brave and philanthropic spirit, bent its energies to stay its ravages. It was a great task in view of the limited resources of this small State and the other important demands upon its finances. On account of the rapid increase and apparent epidemic character of the disease, segregation was determined upon by the Government, and the first step taken was to secure a suitable isolated retreat where, by as humane as possible a system of separation from the healthy portion of the community, the unfortunate lepers would receive such care and attention as would alleviate as much as possible their unhappy condition. In January, 1866, was first commenced the Leper Settlement of Kalawao, a beautiful domain of about 6,000 acres in extent, on the island of Molokai. Since the establishment of the Settlement up to this date there have been cared for within its bounds, as sick wards of the nation, 3,101 lepers, and there are of this number 689 living at this day. The wants of these unfortunate people have been attended to in a manner which, considering our resources, would do credit to the most powerful, wealthy and enlightened of foreign States.

In thus briefly referring to the work of comparatively but few years it must be always borne in mind that the calamity came upon the nation somewhat by surprise, and certainly with an unanticipated virulence, which required very extraordinary efforts to counteract in our then state of inexperience. Little by little we gained more knowledge, and with it confidence. We called in men of experience to investigate, assist and advise, and have sought far and wide for all the information that would enable the Government to deal intelligently and humanely with a great calamity affecting the health of the people. In the endeavor to conquer or control this malady by segregation and care at Kalawao alone, the Government has expended during the last twenty years no less a sum than \$613,756. To this

must be added the cost of the establishment and current expenses of the Branch Hospital during a period of four years, and then adding cost of medical services and various incidental expenses swells the expenditure on account of leprosy for the period mentioned to a total of fully \$1,000,000. The Government now expends in the care and promotion of the health of the people at least one-tenth of the annual revenues of the Kingdom. I cannot recall to mind any other country in the civilized world that can, in comparison, make such an unhappy statement, and yet one which is so much to the credit of the humanity of the nation. The mind of the Legislator and philanthropist can rise to no nobler work than to benefit the sick and helpless of his fellowmen, and to provide for the general health of the people. Such is, and ever should be, the foremost aim of those who are entrusted by His Majesty with the administration of the affairs of this Kingdom.

This is not the occasion and I am not a proper authority to consider the nature of the disease of leprosy, or to express a decided opinion upon the question of contagion and consequent segregation. I have no hesitation, however, in saying that the question is one that has a remoter interest than what is popularly entertained, especially abroad, inasmuch as while admitting that the malady is contagious under the most favorable conditions, yet it does not seem to be more so than many common diseases, the result of an impaired condition of blood, which are generally accepted as being non-contagious, and only become so through peculiarly favorable and strongly corresponding circumstances. Certainly there is nothing in the history of the disease, or attaching to it, to cause the foreigners visiting our shores to be in the slightest degree apprehensive of danger, inasmuch as only seven out of about eight hundred lepers now cared for in our hospitals are foreigners, who have all been long resident in the country, and very intimately associated with the native people. It is very hopeful, also, to bear in mind, upon this occasion especially, that the medical wisdom of the world is being daily increased and enriched by patient research and

assiduous study, that many diseases long deemed incurable, and the causes of which were long thought to be untraceable, indefinable and inexplicable, have been brought under medical subjection by the concentration of the intellectual forces of the age. So may it be with the mysterious malady of leprosy. I trust that modern scientific investigation will solve the problem that has puzzled the world for ages and as far back as humanity possesses records and traditions.

In this Kingdom every effort is being made—under the direction of His Majesty's Government—by able men and devoted women, working in the midst of the dreadful disease itself, to unravel its mysteries and to soften its horrors. Not only are they by their faithful efforts striving to ameliorate the condition of our own people, but they are gathering light and compiling valuable data and information to be sent forth for the benefit of the sufferers of other nations. By exchange and comparison of cases and experiments with the other leper afflicted sections of the earth, important and beneficial results are surely, if slowly, bound to ensue. These Islands are watched with a lively interest in this connection, and in this great labor the Kingdom of Hawaii, limited though she is in area, population and wealth, marches nobly and creditably along side by side with the most enlightened and influential nations. My personal observation leads me to believe that we have passed through the worst of this disease, and that there is every reason to hope that its virulence is now on the decline, I am led to judge so from the fact that of the total number of cases sent to the Leper Settlement and to the Branch Hospital during my tenure of office, since May 1882, barely three per cent. of the number indicate an origin more recent than within one or two years.

Let me now pass more directly to the affair on hand. We all appreciate most deeply the injurious effect this malady has had upon this nation. More especially has the condition and the future of the children affected by it touched the hearts and won the sympathy of all feeling people. It was felt by all who have considered the matter to be almost an outrage that young

children especially girls only suspected on the ground of heredity of being tainted and yet giving no sign of this disease, but the rather evidence of being qualified to acquit themselves well in the career of life, should be doomed to lose their opportunities, and be forced to associate with those only in whom the malady had pronounced itself. Consequently the idea of a home for such unfortunates seemed an appropriate suggestion. When spoken of, it at once engaged the warm sympathies and interest of Her Majesty the Queen. Such an establishment seemed to be both feasible and advantageous, and I had the honor myself to propose in the Legislative body of 1884 the advisability of founding a refuge to be styled the "Kapiolani Home," and to advise a vote for the appropriation of \$15,000 for its establishment which was carried, but the amount was not immediately available.—In view of the action of the Legislative body and of the great interest to the people in the establishment of such an institution, it was thought proper to lay the matter before the community to enable the generous and charitable to participate in the benevolent enterprise. A ready response was made characteristic of an ever-generous public, and the liberal sum of \$6,575 has been subscribed for the Home by Their Majesties and the foreign residents of Honolulu. With the means in hand I, with the sanction of my colleagues of the Board of Health, was enabled to enter upon the construction of this building in which we are now seated, and which to-day is hereby, by the presence and wish of Their Majesties the King and Queen, to be dedicated to the care and training of young girls not confirmed lepers, but who are suspected of the taint of the disease. Many persons have regretted, and somewhat naturally, that such a home could not have been established in some choicer location, more remote from those who are unhappily suffering under the worst forms of this incurable malady. But under the surrounding circumstances this could not be, however much the fact may be regretted. The Government were well assured that for the proper and beneficial administration of such a home it was necessary that it should be cared for by women,

who, with all the knowledge, and experience and apprehensions connected with such a fearful malady, would be willing to take charge of the home. Ladies of this noble and self-denying type—of whom I have already spoken—were already in charge within these hospital grounds. As with their aid alone it was possible to carry out the idea of such a home, and as their number was not sufficient for a division of forces, it was found to be absolutely necessary to place the home here within this enclosure, where it is possible for the Sisters of Charity to give their attention to it along with the care of the other lepers. And here the Home has been erected, and of its details you can judge. The building has been well constructed, and fitted to lodge conveniently, with a view to their health and comfort, about fifty girls. Here, although tabued from the general society of other children, they may enjoy all the advantages that may be obtained by healthy girls in a well ordered boarding school establishment. With my experience of the past two years of the labors of the Sisters in this Hospital, I entertain bright hopes of a result the most satisfactory to the most exacting philanthropist's mind and desires.

In the establishing of benevolent institutions for the sick and infirm of all kind, it should be remembered that they are not so established on the promise or assurance or the belief that the infirm will be cured or restored to society; but it is ever the hope and the desire of Christian and philanthropic spirits that their condition be ameliorated and human suffering relieved; and that those who have left their homes and friends under such sad and distressing conditions, and almost weighed down with despair, may with kind and considerate treatment, be led to enjoy life to the extreme degree permitted by their afflictions without the possibility of their being injurious to their fellow beings. Thus, then, we have not founded our Leper Institutions—any more than we have founded this Home—with any assurance of cure and restoration to home and family; but as we have seen within this Hospital enclosure those who, but a while ago, showed too visible marks of this loathsome disease, and were dragging

out a most miserable, horrible and gloomy existence under the most unfavorable circumstances, very much improved in personal appearance, and not merely contented, but cheerful, and I might almost say happy—if it were permitted to any in such a condition to be happy—and so we have reason to hope for a greatly improved condition of the girls placed in this Home under the care of the sisters.

The physicians forbid us to hope for cures here ; but fortunately their adverse opinions do not for one moment deter the faithful workers engaged in their labor of love, inspired by Him who healed the lepers, from pursuing their kindly ministrations, their self-allotted work being largely to serve those who are without hope and without friends.

My task is ended, but let me add a few words. Hawaii has taken her stand among the nations. We are honored by the Sovereign Powers of the earth. Our size is not regarded so much as our spirit—our spirit of enterprise and justice. We are invited to the councils of nations to consider questions of international interest. We are guided and inspired by a sentiment of national independence in the promotion of all public measures, whether of agriculture, of immigration, or of commerce, and in all our diplomatic relations. And the nations of the earth honor our King and this Kingdom for the attitude we take. But there is one thing in our course and action for which, I appreciate, the enlightened powers and philanthropic thinkers of the world will honor us beyond anything else, and that will be the care and interest we take in sufferers among our people ; and that King Kalakaua and the Government of His Majesty make it a chief feature of their public action and policy to provide for, to comfort and nourish the tabooed outcasts—the hopeless and helpless sick of their country. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of the speech, which was well received throughout, the native children sang a song, "Hoe a Mau" ("Pull for the Shore,") with band accompaniment. The voices of the children were sweet and melodious, and they apparently entered into it with much spirit.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE HOME.

His Excellency Mr. Gibson then stepped forward and presented the keys of the Home, attached to a gold chain and ring, on a crimson velvet cushion, (presented by Mrs. Gulick wife of Minister of the Interior,) to Her Majesty the Queen. He said: In fulfillment of the commands of His Majesty, and to carry out the views of my colleagues of the Board of Health and the community in the erection of a Home for leper girls, I now present to Your Majesty, as Lady Patroness of this benevolent institution, named after Your Majesty, the keys of this Home.

Queen Kapiolani took the keys in her hand and proceeded to the door leading into the refectory. She put a key, especially marked, into the door, unlocked it, and then, withdrawing the key, handed it to the Reverend Mother Superior, with the remark: "I deliver these keys to you."

The President of the Board of Health then said: "By command of His Majesty the King I declare the Home now open."

The Mother Superior accepted the keys, when King Kalakaua stepped forward and inviting the Reverend Lady to a seat nearer his person, decorated her with the Order of Kapiolani, an Order established by His Majesty chiefly to reward acts of benevolence in behalf of his people. So quietly and unobtrusively was this done that few of the general audience were aware of the fact. Through Mr. Gibson the Mother Superior, who was taken by surprise, thanked His Majesty for the honor conferred.

The children then sang the Hawaiian Lepers' Hymn, composed by Mr. Gibson, the Hawaiian version being composed by His Majesty the King, and set to music by Mr. Berger, which touched the hearts of all. The Rev. J. Kaaua, one of the inmates of the Branch Hospital, who was to deliver an address on the occasion, being unwell, did not appear. The children then sang three verses of "Home, Sweet Home," followed by two verses of "Hawaii Pono," the entire company standing.

A collation was spread in the refectory, and done full justice to by the company ; after which the Band and the Queen's Own participated. The inmates of the Branch Hospital had a treat provided for them in their own quarters afterwards. The Royal anthem was played on the departure of the Royal party. At the request of His Excellency Mr. Gibson, the Queen's Own gave an exhibition drill before the inmates of the Hospital, who were delighted with it.

Thus terminated an event that should be memorable in Hawaiian annals for all time.

THE LEPER SETTLEMENT,

ON THE ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.



VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY

WALTER M. GIBSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

NOVEMBER 2, 1885.

THE LEPER SETTLEMENT

(Revised Report of the P. C. Advertiser.)

MR. GIBSON, the Premier, in the exercise of his duties as President of the Board of Health, paid a visit to the Leper Settlement on Molokai. In company with Mr. Fred. H. Hayselden, Secretary of the Board; Mr. R. J. Creighton, Editor P. C. ADVERTISER; Mr. J. Thompson, Capt. Wm. H. Tell and Mr. H. Dole, of the Honolulu Police Force, he embarked on the Government tug *Eleu*, at 5 A. M. on Monday, Nov. 2, 1885, and arrived at Kalaupapa, the landing of the Settlement, after a run of ten hours and thirty minutes.

Arrived off the landing at Kalaupapa, a remarkable and interesting scene presents itself. A tongue or point of low land runs out seaward from the precipitous cliffs or *palis* which continue in a straight line until they touch the sea again at Kalawao, three miles distant. On the sheltered slope fronting the landing is seen what appears to be a neat and pleasant village, the frame cottages, scrupulously white, surrounded by fences, with more or less attempt at cultivation inside the enclosures. The spires of at least two churches were visible; a store-house at the landing, and a bell tower and band-stand also

close by, did not suggest the idea of a leper settlement, but rather a prosperous and happy seaside community. The appearance of a steamer in the offing at an unlooked for time was evidently an event of some importance, as the inhabitants—men, women and children—were seen trooping down to the landing, or selecting places where they could observe what was going on. Presently a man came off in an outrigger canoe, and having ascertained who were on board the steamer, paddled ashore and spread the news. Upon His Excellency Mr. Gibson stepping ashore, he was surrounded by an eager crowd of native Hawaiians, who manifested in a variety of ways their gladness and satisfaction at his visit. Three rousing cheers were given, and His Excellency was escorted by his demonstrative guard to a spacious storeroom, where he was received by the Deputy Superintendent or luna, Ambrose Hutchison, a half-white inmate of the Settlement. Soon after Dr. Mouritz, M. R. C. S., Eng., resident physician, and the Rev. Father Damien, of the Mission of the Sacred Heart, rode over from Kalawao, where they reside, and mounted men and women were seen hastening toward the landing. They were all well dressed and appeared to be content, and to want for none of the comforts of life.

MR. GIBSON ADDRESSES THE PEOPLE.

A general desire having been expressed that the President of the Board of Health should address the people, who had assembled in large numbers around the store, His Excellency proceeded to do so from the steps of that building. The people sat down in rows upon the grass, and presented a very cleanly appearance. A majority of those present certainly showed visible marks of the terrible disease with which they are afflicted; but not a few were without spot or blemish. Indeed, there are several children, as well as many adults, at *Kalaupapa* who are not lepers. About forty residents on *Kuleanas*, original landowners, whose claims the Government has not yet bought out, reside on their land, and they are not generally afflicted with leprosy.

Added to these are the *Kokuas*, (helpers) or those who voluntarily reside at the Settlement to attend to leper relatives, although themselves free from disease. This accounts for the apparent healthfulness of quite a number of those who sat facing the Prime Minister as he stood up to address them.

His Excellency reminded them of his visit seven years ago, remarking that probably there were not many present now who met him upon that occasion. He had contemplated a special visit, in company with Sisters of Charity, for which arrangements had been made. This had been postponed, and now he had come alone on short notice, in consequence of a sad event that had taken place among them. This had awakened serious apprehensions and anxiety in the minds of the King and his Government; but he was happy to learn from the evidence before him that however sad this particular event might be, nothing in their conduct indicated that there was in the slightest degree any spirit of lawlessness in the Settlement. He saw before him a cheerful and law-abiding people, though suffering under a very heavy malady. There were many matters he wished to inquire into to satisfy his own mind and the minds of his colleagues in the Government, that the Settlement was properly managed, and during his short stay he would be glad to meet with them again, and learn fully from them all that might require his attention and possibly need correction.

At the close of His Excellency's remarks an old leper said in substance: "I remember perfectly well when the Prime Minister came here as a legislator in 1878. Then our living was not very good. We had no lights; we had no ration of soap, and other things were deficient. Afterwards kerosene and soap were supplied to us, and we had an increase in the ration of beef." This remark had reference to the visit of a Legislative Committee, of which Mr. Gibson was Chairman. The Committee chartered a special steamer and nine of its number visited the Leper Settlement. As a consequence of the report presented by the Chairman of this committee, the changes mentioned by the old leper were brought about. Thus there was a very substantial

reason why old residents at the Settlement should remember the former visit of Mr. Gibson.

Then followed a cordial greeting and an anxiety to shake the Minister by the hand, while he evidently did not avoid their touch. Indeed, with all present His Excellency's visit seemed to awaken feelings of the liveliest satisfaction.

After looking at the neat cottages, churches and school house near the landing, and holding an informal conversation with the people, many of whom still lingered around, horses and vehicles were procured and the visitors proceeded to Kalawao to spend the night, where His Excellency and party were hospitably entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Mouritz.

INSPECTION OF KALAWAO.

On the morning of the 3d an early start was made, and the serious business of the day began at Kalawao. His Excellency visited all the Government buildings, and inspected the stores, hospital, dispensary, etc., most thoroughly, inquiring minutely into the details of management, and asking the people whether they had any complaints or suggestions to make. A more complete investigation it would hardly be possible to make during the time at His Excellency's disposal, and it possessed the further merit of disclosing most fully the normal condition of affairs at the Settlement. There was no opportunity to prepare for the visit, which was wholly unexpected—a surprise, in fact, to officers and inmates as well. For this reason, the result was all the more satisfactory, giving complete assurance of careful and efficient administration in every department.

THE HOSPITAL

Was the first place visited. It consists of fourteen detached cottages and buildings in a grass enclosure, in which the worst cases of leprosy are lodged and cared for. Several are in very advanced stages of the disease, but there was no offensive smell

about the apartments occupied by them, which were scrupulously clean and well ventilated. Their cots and beds were neatly made up, although the hour was early, and the orderly arrangement of everything about the dormitories would do credit to a City Hospital. There are fifty inmates of the Leper Hospital at Kalawao, of whom eight are females. The women were all seated beside their beds, which, as a matter of preference to them, were neatly spread upon the floor. The men were all provided with cots, and in one apartment the inmates, on being asked if they wanted for anything, expressed a wish for iron bedsteads instead of the old wooden cots used by them, which harbored vermin. At another cottage, occupied by men in an advanced stage of leprosy, the only request preferred was the simple one that a veranda be erected, upon which they may sit in the shade and enjoy the glorious sunlight. This request, from men who are slowly rotting to their graves, was a touching one. It showed that their love of life had not been quenched, and that although their bodies were decaying by inches, they still had a lingering affection for the beauties of Nature, upon which they are themselves so foul a blot. There were nine of these unfortunates in this cottage. Close by, in a small cottage, sat an old man and his wife, crooning together near the door, and greeting with lugubrious "Alohas" the visiting strangers. It was a sad and pitiful sight, this picture of conjugal affection within the wards of a leper hospital. Death would have been a happy release for them; but these aged people did not apparently want to die. They looked contented, clothed with sores and permeated by rottenness, and the only request they had to make was that their cottage roof might be patched in places, the late wind storm having displaced some of the shingles. Their modest request will be complied with, and they will at least spend the heavy burden of their days in a well roofed cottage. And here, by the way, it may be remarked that the storm referred to compelled the Board of Health to use 40,000 shingles in repairing the roofs of cottages and buildings in the Settlement owned by the Government.

THE KITCHEN AND YARD.

The kitchen within the Hospital enclosure is clean and neat in its appointments. There is a large army cooking range in use, and other necessary appliances are provided. The food for Hospital inmates and attendants only is cooked here. The fuel is bought at \$2.50 per cord, of kukui wood. It is procured in the gulches, cut and delivered at the Hospital for that price. The outside residents of the Settlement provide their own fuel, but they use very little, making a fire not more than once a week or so to cook their beef or rice ration.

The poi house was next visited. It is within the Hospital enclosure also, and was clean and sweet smelling, and the stores of paiai, or pounded taro, done up in 25-pound bundles, from which the poi is prepared, were sweet smelling also.

The Hospital yard is well grassed, and an attempt is made to cultivate flowers. Sweet scented honeysuckle climbs up the porch of one of the cottages, while a few banana and a great many papaya trees are growing, their fruit being greatly relished by the unfortunate people. It is not like an abode of desolation and despair, purified as it is by the health-giving ocean breeze that ever blows, nestling in the shadow of the everlasting hills, and surrounded by fragrant blossoms of fruit and flower. Crossing the Hospital yard, such of the inmates as were able to leave their apartments were standing or sitting in the sunshine, and looked pictures of doleful content, if one may use such a phrase with propriety, but it is precisely the one which appears to apply to their case.

THE STORE AND DISPENSARY.

Across the road from the Hospital is the market or general store, managed on account of the Board of Health by a white leper. It was well patronized apparently by the residents who were inside and outside in considerable numbers, arguing a gratifying activity of business. The profits from the goods go back into the store, which is a great convenience to the residents at Kalawao. The people at Kalaupapa, the steamboat landing, may obtain

their supplies at the point from an independent store, but some of them send direct to Honolulu. If absolute segregation could be effected, the Government market store would be the only place where extras could be purchased. This is hardly possible, however, while Kokuas or helpers are permitted to reside anywhere at the Settlement.

The Dispensary is situate in a detached cottage outside the Hospital grounds. It is here that Dr. Mouritz dispenses medicines to the lepers, who, however, as a rule, do not obey instruction. In short, they are a very difficult people to manage, and cannot be compelled to attend to sanitation unless they become inmates of the Hospital, and then they are too far advanced with disease to admit of any great amelioration of their condition by medical treatment. In the earlier stages of the disease much may be accomplished in this way; but in nearly every case the native Hawaiian has more faith in his own kahunas (native doctors and sorcerers) than in the scientific treatment of a medical man.

THE WATER SUPPLY AND CONDITION OF THE HOSPITAL.

The water supply is obtained from a gulch at the eastern termination of the tongue of land upon which the settlement is located. A dam has been built and pipes laid to a reservoir. It is thought that the supply may be considerably increased at a comparatively moderate expenditure.

The condition of the Hospital, as has been shown, is now satisfactory. In 1878, on the occasion of the visit of the Legislative Committee, of which Mr. Gibson was Chairman, and at whose instigation that official visitation was made, its condition was very offensive. The buildings and general arrangements were very bad, the poor people being in a deplorably neglected condition. From that time dates the improvement of the Hospital and of the Settlement generally, and it has gone on until both have reached their present very high state of excellency. During the past three years the Leper Settlement on Molokai has been under the control of Mr. Gibson, as President of the

Board of Health, and he has given unwearied attention to the details of its management, as well as to those at the Branch Hospital at Kakaako.

FATHER DAMIEN'S MISSION.

Leaving the Hospital and store at Kalawao His Excellency proceeded towards the cliffs that lie eastward of the Settlement to get a view of the source of water supply. The road passed through what was the original leper colony of Kalawao, close to a little bay at which there is an easy Winter landing, and where fish may be caught. Frame houses are numerous on either side, some of them being surrounded by flowers and shrubs within the enclosures, while here and there were banana and papaia trees, the latter in full bearing, while the former did not look so thrifty. He was accompanied by Father Damien, who pointed out with laudable pride his own residence and adjoining church together with the boys' school or home which he has established close by. The boys appeared to enjoy themselves, and certainly manifested affection towards their teacher and friend. The effect of leprosy upon the young is more remarkable by far than upon people of mature years. It gives them a prematurely aged and elfish-like expression when the disease affects the head and face. Several of them were in an advanced stage of the disease. There are thirty boys in the Home established by Father Damien, where their food is cooked. Here they live under his direct care and influence. Close by is the Calvinist Church, recently built; but there was no sign of life or work around or about it. The Church of the Sacred Heart Mission, however, was surrounded by flowers, and had as appanages thereto the Boys' Home and Father Damien's hospitable residence. A little farther on going eastward towards the bluff is the Girls' Home, founded by Father Damien, and under the charge of a married couple, also lepers. The poor children, of whom there are twelve, ran indoors at the approach of strangers, and speedily robed themselves in their best dresses. Their hopeless affliction had not robbed them of this feminine trait,

but several of them bent their heads and hid their faces in their hands to hide their distorted and unnatural features. Surely this is a terrible blight not only upon individuals but on a race; and too much cannot be said in praise of the intelligent foresight of their Majesties the King and Queen, the Ministry of the day, and the Legislature for founding Kapiolani Home, in which female children of leper parents may have a chance to escape the curse which has blighted so many of their blood and sex.

In this connection it may be added that Father Damien has a spacious and really tastefully decorated church at Kalaupapa, where he conducts religious service every Sunday morning, having previously conducted Divine service in the church at Kalawao. He has also a cottage at Kalaupapa, where there is a school. Father Damien landed at the Kalawao leper colony in 1873, where he found 800 unfortunates huddled together in grass huts, living in the most abject misery. The condition of things may be inferred from the fact that he found hogs devouring the dead body of a leper that had been placed in a shallow grave without a coffin. He set strenuously to work among this wretched people, and the result is the flourishing mission of to-day, built up at the sacrifice of his own personal comfort and happiness, surrounded only by the sickening and repulsive objects of his solicitude.

"There are at least a thousand carcasses lying there," he said, as he pointed to the old Kalawao burial enclosure. "The condition of these people is happy now compared to what it was in the past."

MR. GIBSON'S ADDRESS AT KALAWAO.

On the return of His Excellency to Kalawao, the people assembled in front of the Hospital, from the veranda of the main building of which he addressed them substantially as follows: After reminding them of his former visit he expressed the satisfaction he felt in observing such a cheerful and contented spirit. Their condition was the object of the special solicitude of the King and his Ministry. Whilst they might be occupied with important questions of state, with the development of im-

migration, commerce and agriculture, yet the condition of the unfortunates at this Settlement and Kakaako was ever a primary consideration in their minds. They had done the best they could with the means at their command to provide for them a sufficient living, and he was happy to see, on looking around at the neat looking dwellings, and at their own contented look, notwithstanding their great misfortune, that the provision which had been made for them rendered their condition as comfortable as possible. He had hastened here on account of the sad event that had recently taken place. They were all saddened in Honolulu and fearful that there was a spirit of lawlessness existing here, at least to some extent. Now, he was satisfied after inquiry, after listening to the story of many, after listening to their hearty alohas, after looking at their good-natured faces, that His Majesty had no better disposed subjects to abide by the law of this Kingdom than themselves; and for that reason, as well as for their special misfortunes, they were deserving of special care and consideration by the Government. He would say in connection with that event that it was never intended that any of their children should be taken away from the Settlement without the full consent of the parents. The officers were so instructed by the Secretary of the Board of Health, and they must have so understood it, because two of the parents of the children went with them and were perfectly content with the excellent prospects for their children at Kapiolani Home. They had told him that when they returned to Kalawao they would be glad to tell them all of the good condition of things prepared by the Government, so that they might feel well content if any of their children should be removed to Kapiolani Home.

REPLY FROM THE INMATES.

There was then a general murmur of satisfaction, and many remarks made substantially as follows: "We feel assured that arrangements have been made for the good of our children, and we are sorry that any one of us should have misunderstood what

was proposed, or that there should have been any misapprehension about it. Our hearts are sad at what has been done."

Mr. Gibson then invited some of the leading natives to state to him anything that was deserving of his consideration, and also to state to him any ground of complaint they had to make on account of any matter or thing at the Settlement. There being no complaint made, Father Damien, raising his voice, asked them to particularize: Was their poi or beef insufficient, and good or bad? What had they to say about their treatment by the officers? Let them make their complaint now; there was no restraint and no one to prevent them. Still no complaint was made. Everything was perfectly satisfactory to them, only one or two asked to be permitted to have an occasional change of rations, and something was said about the slaughter house, which Mr. Gibson promised to have attended to.

ADDRESS AND LEAVE-TAKING AT KALAUPAPA.

This terminated the investigation at Kalawao, and His Excellency and party drove away from the Settlement amid cheers and *alohas*, crossing the low ridge of land dividing the communities and descending the western slope to Kalaupapa, where the people were summoned, by ringing the Church bell, to listen to the parting words of the Premier. This was the largest gathering yet assembled, and it presented a much more animated appearance than that at Kalawao. The grass plot in front of Father Damien's cottage was filled with people who squatted upon the ground.

The Prime Minister spoke from the veranda. He referred to the establishment of the Kapiolani Home, and pointed out the necessity for such an institution. He said: A home was wanted especially for girls of the native race, who, being suspected of this disease, are not permitted to attend any schools, and suffer from the stigma in society. It was felt that your children who had contracted the disease, or who were barely suspected of being so afflicted, might have their condition greatly ameliorated and their lives brightened by special care and treatment, especially at the hands of the devoted Sisters of Charity, who came from

America, inspired by their faith and love of good to give their lives for the hope of ameliorating your condition and especially that of your children. With that end in view it was deemed essential and proper to establish a Home which would provide a decent shelter for your female children especially, where they could be educated and kindly treated, and where they would live comfortable and contented lives, which would otherwise be denied to them if they were cast adrift with all the odium of this disease attached to them. Now, whilst we are doing our best for your children we also feel that you are not to be neglected. We have sought medical aid in all parts of the world for the treatment of this disease. We have received the assistance of a man of science from Europe to study it. We have engaged the services of an able and faithful medical man, Dr. Mouritz to remain with you here, and in our endeavors to render you every assistance we have recently engaged the services of a physician from Japan, who is said to have special skill in the treatment of this disease, in the hope that if we cannot ultimately eradicate it we may at least make your lives more enjoyable.

Mr. Gibson then asked those present to state fully to him any grievance they might have which, in their condition, it would be reasonable to entertain. Three or four spoke in reply and said that they had no complaint to make about food or clothing, but complained of the abrupt conduct of the Assistant Superintendent. They did not, however, accuse him of any injustice toward them.

Mr. Gibson said in reply that the matter spoken of would be brought before the Board of Health and fully considered. Any reasonable grievance would be removed.

This appeared to give the large concourse of people entire satisfaction, and the time for departure having come, it was with difficulty that His Excellency made his way through the good-natured crowd which gathered around him, and by handshaking and *alohas* manifested their regard and good will. The landing was crowded, and hearty cheers were given as the boat containing the Prime Minister and his party proceeded to the *Eleu*, which had steam up waiting to depart.

MOLOKAI.

Description of the Leper Colony ON THIS ISLAND.

*Social Condition of the Lepers--- Their Mode
of Living, Rations, Etc.--- Contagious
or Non-contagious--- Conclusion.*

By ROBERT J. CREIGHTON, Esq.,

EDITOR P. C. ADVERTISER,

HONOLULU.

MOLOKAI.

The Island of Molokai is the fifth largest of the Hawaiian Group and contains 200,000 acres. The northerly coast line is very bold, precipitous cliffs or palis coming down to the water's edge except about midway between the eastern and western points, where an irregular tongue of land projects from the cliffs, enclosing about six thousand acres. There is evidence in the general configuration of this piece of land, and in its formation that it is not caused by subsidence, but is in fact a later formation, the result of independent volcanic action. The Titanic forces that produced the stupendous palis of the main land had long been extinct before the crater of Kahukoo became a vent for the subterranean furnaces, and threw out lava and scoria boulders to form the little peninsular of Kalawao. In short this peninsular or tongue of land is a modern addition to the ancient and grander structure of Nature adjoining, completed when her energies were unimpaired, and before her constructive forces had become paralyzed with incessant use.

THE CRATER OF KAHUKOO.

The crater of Kahukoo is the highest point of this peninsular, and being close to the ancient coast line, it forms a central ridge dividing the peninsular of Kalawao, formed by the volcanic mud

ejected from it, into two divisions, the eastern slope giving its name to the entire district, while the western slope is called after the steamer landing, Kalaupapa. Of course both are ancient Hawaiian names; but Kalawao was the name of the district, Kalaupapa being a local name. The soil is very fertile. It was originally overlaid with scoria boulders. Underneath this soil, which is simply volcanic ashes and decomposed lava, lies a bed of hard volcanic rock that crops out occasionally, and forms a solid barrier against the sea along its northerly and easterly aspects at least one hundred feet high. There is access to the beach at the extreme eastern point of Kalawao, where it joins the ancient shore line, and at Kalaupapa which, being more sheltered from the sea and wind, does not need such an effective natural breakwater. But except at the points named the peninsular of Kalawao stands full a hundred feet above the ocean along its shore line. The shelter and protection it gives to the main land along its entire breadth is evidenced by the luxuriant vegetation on the face of the palis back of it and in the gulches, where oranges and figs grow to perfection, as well as valuable timber trees. But for its ameliorating influence the palis in the rear of Kalawao peninsular would be as bare and weather beaten as those on either side of it.

KALAWAO.

Kalawao was an old ahupuaa, or district of land, belonging to the ancient chiefs of Molokai, and as its name implies—"hog" and "dress"—was probably held subject to a yearly tribute to the superior chief of a lard hog and a robe. It was evidently the seat of a dense population, and the old natives speak of it as being famous for its production of sweet potatoes and hogs. Indeed, there is no doubt whatever that it could supply the entire population of these Islands to-day with these food commodities were it applied to that use. It is heavily grassed with Bermuda or manienie grass, and could easily carry 10,000 sheep. The ancient population have left traces of their occupation in numerous stone walls, stone fences and break-winds; there being

certainly not less than from thirty to forty miles of such fences. Every little holding or kuleana was securely fenced off with stones gathered from the surface of the ground. Where the exposure is open to the strong trade wind, miles upon miles of low parallel stone windrows extend across the land about four feet apart, to shelter the sweet potato plants; and so dense was the population and so precious appears to have been the land, that little clearances, about a yard square, are carried along the rocky sides of the crater of Kahukoo to its very summit. Yet this busy, industrial population has disappeared. About forty of the ancient landholders remain and wage perpetual lingual war with lepers and Kokuas about metes and bounds, and that is all there is to show for them except the stone walls and windbreaks. It is a sad comment upon the past, and points a moral which intelligent readers will not fail to draw for themselves.

The crater of Kahukoo has a subterranean vent connected in some way with the sea, because the water which is always in its bottom is slightly brackish and is evidently influenced by the action of the tides. The settlement at Kalaupapa obtains water from wells, while that at Kalawao has water brought from a gulch in pipes. Close by this source of water supply is excellent taro land, but it is unused as the lepers could not cultivate taro, and it would not be expedient to permit Chinese or others to do so under existing conditions.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE LEPERS.

The Leper Colony at Kalawao, using this name for the entire district, is in many respects unique. Cut off by nature from the outside world, the condition of the lepers has been made as favorable as circumstances possibly admit. They are well housed, comfortably clothed, and provided with abundance of wholesome food, medicines and medical attendance. Although isolated, they are recognized by the Government and society at large in the Hawaiian Kingdom as wards of the Nation, whose misfortune entitles them to greater consideration and kindness than is accorded to less afflicted persons. By the nature of their malady

they become outcasts from society ; but to the infinite credit of the Hawaiian Kingdom, be it said, they are not neglected on that account in the slightest particular. By tacit consent it is assumed that the lepers on the Molokai reservation and at the Kakaako Branch Hospital have lost their civil rights, but the statutes nowhere declare it, and it is doubtful whether any Court in the Kingdom would sustain this "unwritten law." Nevertheless, the point is not at all likely to arise, as the lepers do not apparently concern themselves with public affairs, being wholly engrossed with their own bodily ailments and requirements.

As has been already stated, there are about forty individual holdings on Kalawao outside the Government reservation. These will in time be bought by the Government, thereby extinguishing all independent title. The lepers are free tenants on the Government land. They have no rent or taxes to pay, and may enclose and cultivate a patch of land at pleasure. Many of them do so, and little colonies of them are formed who squat among the sheltered rocky land some distance from the villages and plant and cultivate sweet potatoes for their own use. A surplus might very easily be raised, but prejudice among people on the outside would deny them a market. What is done is therefore on a limited scale.

HOW THE LEPERS LIVE.

The Government provides the lepers a liberal ration, consisting of twenty-one pounds of poi, or of rice and poi, with seven pounds of beef, and occasionally mutton. Although the wholesomer meat of the two, the lepers as a rule prefer beef to mutton. Salmon is also served out as an occasional ration in lieu of beef or mutton, and during the visit of His Excellency Mr. Gibson to the Settlement, several of the old people requested a continuous salmon ration because their teeth could not masticate beef. One old man, who has been a continuous resident for nineteen years, but who is a Kokua and not a leper, came specially to the President of the Board of Health to press this request upon him. Their ration further includes kerosene, soap, milk, (of which between sixty and seventy gallons per day are distributed.) There is

also a supply of clothing equivalent to a couple of blankets and two suits given to each individual. This ration is drawn by young and old alike. Those who have the means or whose friends take an interest in them, erect comfortable frame houses for themselves, and upon their death the house is sold for account of their heirs to some other resident, or is bought by the Board of Health and used for housing those who are without money or friends. The Government sees that all are provided with comfortable homes. Those living outside the Hospital do their own cooking and washing; the fifty inmates of the Hospital are attended to by paid help.

Taking a rough estimate there are between 300 and 400 frame buildings in the Settlement, which is divided into two communities, the more numerous and more active living at or near the steamer landing at Kalaupapa. There is a "live public opinion" at Kalaupapa, which does not exist in such marked degree at Kalawao, where the people are more subdued in manner and tone. Frequent intercourse from without may account for this in part at the former place, but it is also largely owing to the presence there of a rather numerous class of people who are not lepers. There may be in the Settlement about 150 of this class, some of whom are there to attend upon their friends, some own land, others are merely visitors, and others again are employed by the Board of Health. Of the former, or Kokuas, there are ten on the leper roll from charity, thus enabling them to draw rations.

There is a Catholic and a Calvinistic Church building at Kalaupapa, and similarly also a Calvinistic and a Catholic Church at Kalawao. The Rev. Father Damien ministers in the Catholic Churches, while a native preacher conducts divine service in the Protestant Churches. The Catholic mission, is however, by far the more active.

The working staff of the Leper Settlement is well organized. The Hospital management, under Dr. Arthur Mouritz, is simply as perfect as it can be made with the appliances at command, and the Government and residents of the Leper Settlement are

to be congratulated upon securing the services of so efficient and painstaking a physician. A great deal depends upon the character and methods of the medical officer in charge of such an institution, and judging from results Dr. Mouritz is just the man for the place. He married at the time of his taking charge of the Settlement, a brave and excellent English lady, who shares with him his risks and his duties. He has been in charge for twelve months, and has certainly accomplished a great deal in that short space of time. A firm hand is needed in the medical control and management of this people.

OPENING AND GROWTH OF THE SETTLEMENT.

The books at the Hospital show that the Leper Settlement was opened January 6, 1866, although it is common for writers to make it a year earlier. Through the courtesy of Dr. Mouritz, and by his kind assistance, an examination of the books of the Hospital was made, and the history of the establishment, as written in the records, ascertained with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes. The first year opened with 141 lepers in the colony, of whom 103 were males and 38 females. The mortality for the year was 26. One man died at sea during transportation to the reservation, and ten were discharged. This is the record for 1866. Up to November 1, 1886, there were admitted 3,101 lepers, of whom 1,985 were males and 1,116 females. The record of deaths and discharged for 1878 being incomplete, it is impossible to give the exact totals under these heads. It is safe, however, to say that all the lepers admitted up to 1868 are dead, and that nearly all up to 1870 have also passed away. On the 1st of January, 1885, there were 717 persons on the leper roll at Kalawao. The largest muster roll from the foundation of the settlement was on August 19, 1884, at which date it stood at 841, comprising 512 males and 329 females. This was during the present Administration, and is a sufficient reply to the charge that there has been neglect in segregating lepers. The second largest number was on September 4, 1873, the year Father Damien arrived, when 809 inmates were recorded. With the largest

number of inmates to provide for, that the records of the Leper Colony show, the present Board of Health has reduced the administration of affairs there to a system far more effective, satisfactory and humane than was ever before attained. This fact should stand upon record in the face of the world to their lasting honor and credit. The biennial appropriation for the Leper Settlements is \$100,000, and the money has been judiciously spent. Had it been otherwise Kalawao and Kalaupapa villages would have presented a very different appearance.

CONTAGIOUS OR NON-CONTAGIOUS.

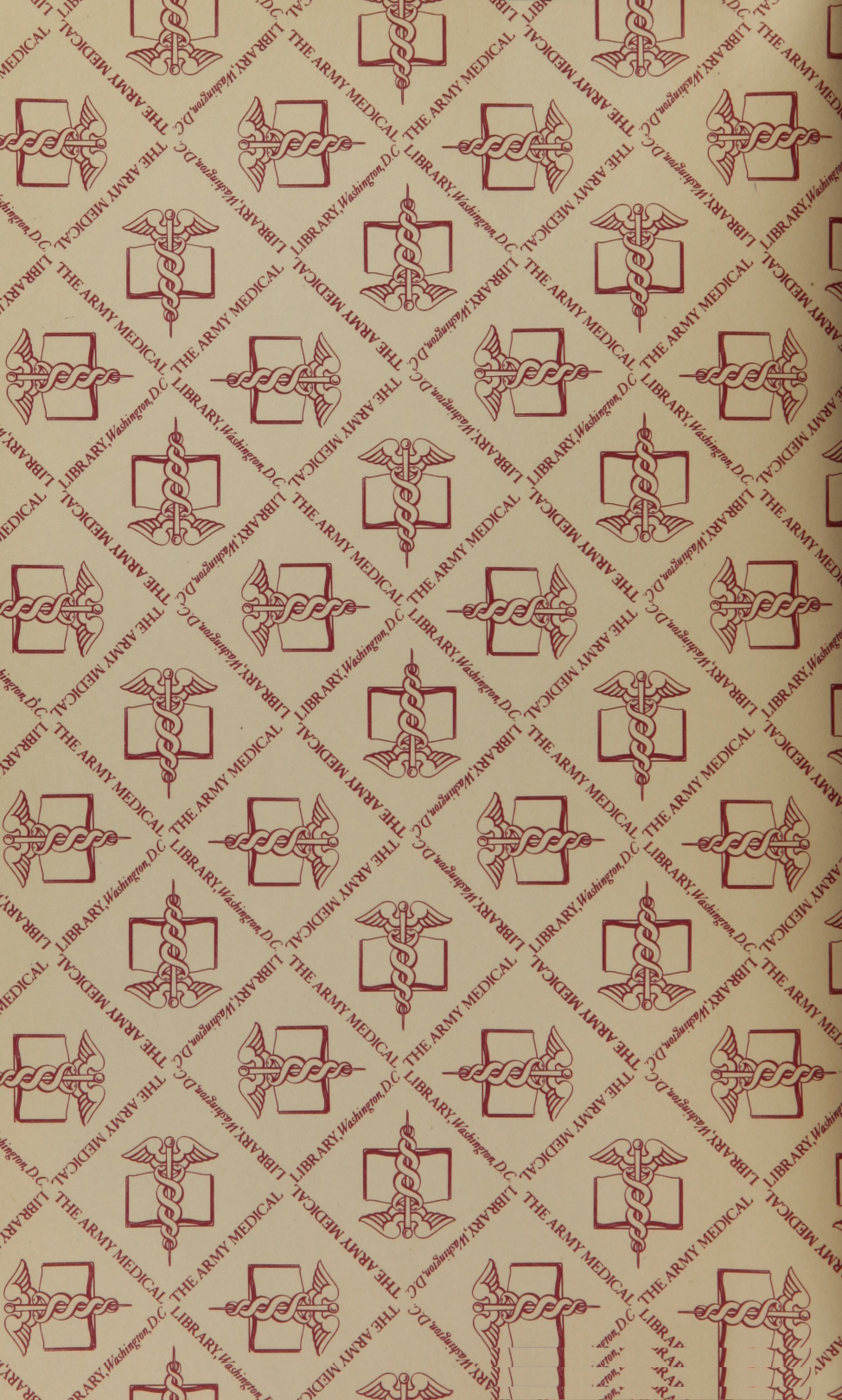
It is not perhaps within the scope of this article to discuss the etiology of leprosy, but inasmuch as this scourge is the one blot upon the country, it is proper to state some observations made by the writer. There are unquestionable evidences in support of the contagiousness of leprosy. In each case, however, the disease has been very slowly developed. Father Damien, who has been a close observer for twelve years, is convinced that the disease is contagious. Dr. Mouritz is of a similar opinion, contrary to the teaching of the Royal College of Physicians of England, of which scientific and learned body he is a member, his mind having been made up from tracing the spread of the disease abroad as well as by close observation and investigation at Kalawao. The manner in which contagion is communicated is, however, a mystery—that is, it cannot be as accurately determined as in acute contagious diseases; but when the blood becomes poisoned by the virus, whether by inhalation or actual contact, its development, although slow, is as certain and inexorable as death itself. But there is nothing whatever in the contagiousness of the disease, so far as it is known, to create general alarm. It is not communicated by casual contact like small-pox, measles or fever. There is no chance of contracting it in the open air, or in street contact, in steamboats or in vehicles of transportation. Furthermore, some persons are more predisposed to it than others, and persons in a low condition of health are always more liable to contagion than persons in robust health. With ordinary care and cleanliness the chance of leprous contamination of the

general public is so slight as not to give greater concern than to induce caution. Consumption and cancers are contagious in perhaps greater degree than leprosy; but their ravages do not disgust the mind through the eye as leprosy does. For this reason the consumptive and the cancerous are not segregated, although if they were in all countries the fatal ravages of these diseases would soon be arrested, and the average health and longevity of mankind be greatly increased. But leprosy, being a repulsive disease, suggests, as a precautionary measure, the complete isolation of the afflicted. This is a very difficult thing to do, and it is greatly to the credit of the present and previous Governments since 1866 that so much has been accomplished in that direction. This duty, at all times difficult and unpleasant, will be rendered still more so if the idea should be spread abroad, as is being attempted through a medical journal published in California and in part reprinted here, that leprosy is non-contagious. If non-contagious, the compulsory segregation of lepers is an outrage which should not be tolerated. But the evidence is cumulative and conclusive that it is contagious, at least in these Islands, where a fierce form of leprosy prevails; and therefore it is the duty of all good citizens to lend their moral support to the Government in executing a law of public safety which, in its essence, imposes penalties upon individuals because of an infliction of nature, often induced by the noblest acts of self-sacrifice and love of kin and blood. The natives have no fear of the disease, yet they believe it communicable one to the other. The negative evidence adduced in the report of the Royal College of Physicians, for the purpose of sustaining the theory of non-contagion, is dissipated by positive evidence, which the history of several cases at the Leper Settlement furnishes. For example, Hoponi, who was declared a leper a few months ago, lived twenty-seven years with his wife, during twenty-five of which she has been a leper, and during the past five years both have resided at the Kalawao Settlement. Now, this is a case in which the disease was contracted precisely as cancer or consumption may be contracted, only its development was much slower. He is still a strong man. If he had been a weak one the disease

would probably have shown itself many years ago. Long contact with the disease induced it in his case. An eminent English physician says: "That though leprosy is not contagious in the ordinary sense of the word, it is nevertheless propagated by inhalations of the excretions of those affected, much in the same way, but not in the same degree, as typhoid fever and cholera are propagated; but as leprosy is developed so slowly there is great difficulty in tracing it home to its true source." This is precisely the experience with the disease in this country.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

These observations of the leper colony on Molokai island are written solely for the purpose of presenting to the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Kingdom and the wider world beyond its bounds, the exact condition of affairs there, reference being only made to the past when it became necessary to show, by way of contrast the steady and marked change for the better in its administration and management. The experiment of segregating the lepers in 1866 was a bold one. It was a serious undertaking for a weak and poor country. Very little was known about the treatment and care of the disease; but King and Government set resolutely to work at the humane and benevolent task before them, and their successors have kept on, until now they have organized an institution for the care and treatment of lepers which stands unrivaled of its kind in the world. This is not a party question. It is purely a question of humanity; and just in proportion as denizens of this country and native Hawaiians realize and act upon this idea, will they hasten the happy time when the fell scourge of leprosy shall be eradicated.



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